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APPARATUS FOR MONITORING THICKNESS OF DEPOSITED LAYER
IN REACTOR AND DRY PROCESSING METHOD

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application relates to U.S. Patent Application Serial No. to be assigned based on Japanese Patent Application No. 11-343385 filed December 2, 1999 entitled "Measuring Apparatus and Layer Forming Processing Method" by t. Ohtsubo et al., the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an apparatus for monitoring a state of an inner wall surface of a processing chamber in layer forming and processing operation such as processing of forming thin film, etching processing of forming minute patterns on thin film or the like in the fabrication of devices such as semiconductor devices and liquid crystal devices having combined minute thin film patterns and a method of forming and processing a layer by means of a layer forming and processing apparatus incorporated with the monitoring apparatus.

In the layer forming processing and the minute pattern forming processing used in the fabrication of semiconductor devices or liquid crystal devices, a deposited layer is formed on an inner wall surface of a processing chamber during the processing.

[illegible]

When a thickness of the deposited layer is increased, dust is produced by exfoliation of the deposited layer and it is difficult to attain the layer forming processing with high accuracy.

5 As a method of monitoring a layer deposited on the inner wall surface of the processing chamber, for example, JP-A-9-36102 and JP-A-11-140655 disclose a method of irradiating the inside of the processing chamber with measurement light from one window formed
10 in the processing chamber and measuring the measurement light emitted from the other window formed in the processing chamber to monitor a state of the deposited layer on the basis of variation of the measurement light.

15 However, even when the deposited layer is not thick, there is a possibility that the deposited layer is peeled off if a state of irregularities of a surface of the deposited layer is remarkable. Accordingly, if not only a thickness of the deposited layer but also
20 the state of the surface can be detected, it can be exactly judged whether cleaning of the inner wall surface of the processing chamber is required or not.

 However, in a measuring method of the deposited layer disclosed in the above documents, the
25 measurement light passing through the windows formed in the processing chamber is influenced by both of a thickness of the layer deposited on the windows and scattering of the measurement light due to

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irregularities formed in the surface of the deposited layer and both of them cannot be detected separately. Accordingly, the state of the deposited layer in the processing chamber cannot be monitored with high
5 accuracy.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is a first object of the present invention to provide a monitoring apparatus capable of monitoring a thickness of a deposited layer formed on an inner
10 wall surface of a processing chamber and a state of a surface of the deposited layer separately.

It is a second object of the present invention to provide a dry processing method and a dry processing apparatus for monitoring a thickness of a
15 deposited layer formed on an inner wall surface of a processing chamber and a state of a surface of the deposited layer separately and cleaning the inner wall surface of the processing chamber at a proper time before dust is produced in the processing chamber. The
20 present invention is to solve at least one of the above objects.

In order to achieve the above object, according to an aspect of the present invention, a monitoring apparatus for detecting a thickness of a
25 layer deposited on an inner wall surface of a processing chamber of a dry processing apparatus, comprises a measurement window formed in the inner wall

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surface of the processing chamber and which can transmit light, a device for irradiating the measurement window with measurement light at an incident angle that the measurement light is totally reflected by an inner surface of the measurement window on the side of the inner wall surface of the processing chamber, a detection device for focusing the measurement light reflected by the inner surface of the measurement window and a surface of the layer deposited on the inner surface of the measurement window to detect the measurement light, and a device for evaluating the layer deposited on the inner surface of the measurement window on the basis of a detection result of the detection device.

In the above aspect of the present invention, a reflection portion which reflects the measurement light and a transmission portion which transmits the measurement light are formed on the inner surface of the measurement window on the side of the inner wall surface of the processing chamber, and the evaluation device evaluates the deposited layer on the inner surface on the basis of the measurement light reflected by the reflection portion formed on the inner surface and the measurement light which the transmission portion transmits and is reflected by the surface of the layer deposited on the inner surface. Alternatively, a reflection and transmission layer which reflects part of the measurement light and which transmits the

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In order to achieve the above object, according to another aspect of the present invention, a dry processing method of generating discharge in a processing chamber in a predetermined gas atmosphere to process an object to be processed so that a deposit produced in the processing chamber is cleaned, comprises irradiating a measurement window, which is formed in an inner wall surface of the processing chamber and can transmit light, with measurement light at an incident angle that the measurement light is totally reflected by an inner surface of the measurement window, focussing the measurement light reflected by the inner surface of the measurement window and a surface of a layer deposited on the inner surface to detect the measurement light, evaluating the layer deposited on the inner surface of the measurement window on the basis of the detected and reflected light of the measurement light, and deciding a time of

cleaning the deposit produced in the processing chamber on the basis of the evaluation of the deposited layer.

In order to achieve the above object, according to still another aspect of the present invention, a dry processing apparatus for generating discharge in a processing chamber in a predetermined gas atmosphere to process an object to be processed so that a deposit produced in the processing chamber is cleaned, comprises a measurement window which is formed in an inner wall surface of the processing chamber and can transmit light, a device for irradiating the measurement window with measurement light at an incident angle that the measurement light is totally reflected by an inner surface of the measurement window on the side of an inner wall surface of the processing chamber, a detection device for focusing the measurement light reflected by the inner surface of the measurement window and a surface of a layer deposited on the inner surface to detect the measurement light, and a device for evaluating the layer deposited on the inner surface of the measurement window on the basis of the detection result of the detection device and deciding a time of cleaning the deposit produced in the processing chamber on the basis of the evaluation of the deposited layer.

In the above aspect of the present invention, a reflection portion which reflects the measurement light and a transmission portion which transmits the

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measurement light are formed on the inner surface of the measurement window on the side of the inner wall surface of the processing chamber, and the evaluation device calculates a thickness of the deposited layer on the inner surface on the basis of a deviation between an optical axis of the measurement light reflected by the reflection portion formed on the inner surface and an optical axis of the measurement light which the transmission portion transmits and which is reflected by the surface of the layer deposited on the inner surface and judges a state of irregularities of the surface of the deposited layer on the basis of the calculated thickness and a quantity of the measurement light reflected by the reflection portion.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating an embodiment of a monitoring apparatus included in a dry processing apparatus according to the present invention;

20 Fig. 2 is a diagram explaining optical paths of measurement light in a portion where a deposited layer is attached in the monitoring apparatus shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 shows an example of a pattern formed in a measurement window;

Fig. 4 shows an example of a detected image; and

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Fig. 5 schematically illustrates the dry processing apparatus in which the monitoring apparatus shown in Fig. 1 is provided.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENT

5 An embodiment of the present invention is now described with reference to Figs. 1 to 5. Fig. 1 is a diagram schematically illustrating a monitoring apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 5 is a diagram schematically illustrating a dry processing apparatus including the monitoring apparatus shown in Fig. 1. The dry processing apparatus is applied to a plasma processing apparatus by way of example.

Referring now to Fig. 5, a substrate or base 26 to be processed is disposed on a stage 25 within a plasma processing chamber 21 of a dry processing apparatus 30. Electric power is supplied from a radio-frequency power supply 23 to an electrode 24 so that the substrate 26 is subjected to plasma processing. The electrode 24 is insulated from an inner wall of the plasma processing chamber 21 by an insulator member 22. A monitoring apparatus 20 for monitoring a state of a deposited layer in the plasma processing chamber 21 is attached to the plasma processing chamber 21.

25 Referring now to Fig. 1, the monitoring
apparatus 20 is described. A measurement window 2 is
mounted in an inner wall surface of a processing

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rectangular reflection portions 15 and transmission portions 16 formed between the reflection portions 15. At least one rectangular slip pattern is also formed in the slit 5. The slit pattern formed in the slit 5 is
5 orthogonally set to the rectangular patterns formed on the surface 2a.

The measurement light reflected by the surface 2a is reflected by the reflective surface 7b and passes through the surface 2b so that its optical
10 axis is vertical to the surface 2b. The light passing through the surface 2b is focused on an image sensor of a TV camera 9 by means of a lens 8. A deposited layer in the processing chamber 1 is evaluated on the basis of an image focused on the image sensor of the TV
15 camera 9 by a deposited layer evaluation unit 10. When etching processing, CVD processing or the like is performed in the processing chamber 1, a deposited layer of reactive product is formed on the inner wall surface of the processing chamber 1. Accordingly, a
20 similar deposited layer of reactive product is also formed on the surface 2a of the measurement window 2.

As shown in Fig. 2, when a deposit layer 11 is formed on the surface 2a of the measurement window 2, measurement light irradiating the transmission
25 portion 16 in the surface 2a along an optical axis 12 is not totally reflected by an interface between the measurement window 2 and the deposited layer 11 but is totally reflected by a surface 11a of the deposited

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More particularly, the measurement light passing through the transmission portion 16 of the pattern formed in the surface 2a of the measurement window 2 is reflected by the surface 11a of the deposited layer so that the light passes along the path defined by the optical axis 14, while the measurement light irradiating the reflection portion 15 of the surface 2a is reflected thereby so that the light passes along a path defined by an optical axis 13. Such reflected light is reflected by the reflective surface 7b so that the light is focused on the image sensor of the TV camera 9 by means of the lens 8.

In the above embodiment, since the measurement light is totally reflected by the surface 11a of the deposited layer, a difference in light quantity between the patterns 17 and 18 is not large. However, when the measurement light is not totally reflected, that is, when part of the measurement light

is transmitted from the surface 11a of the deposited layer into the inside of the processing chamber 1, the light reflected by the deposited layer 11 is about 1/100 of a quantity of light from the reflection portion 15, so that it cannot be detected with high accuracy. Thus, when the measurement light is set to be totally reflected by the surface 11a of the deposited layer, the difference in light quantity between the patterns 17 and 18 is small and the light quantity is large. Accordingly, high-accuracy detection can be attained.

In the deposited layer evaluation unit 10, in order to calculate a thickness of the deposited layer, an amount of deviation x (shown in Fig. 4) between the patterns 17 and 18 is first measured and a distance between the optical axes 13 and 14 is calculated on the basis of a magnification of the lens 8 and a magnification defined between the image sensor and the monitoring screen.

The distance between the optical axes can be expressed by $2d \tan \theta_2 \cos \theta_1$ when the thickness of the deposited layer is d . θ_1 is an angle between the optical axis 12 and the perpendicular line to the surface 2a as shown in Fig. 2 and is set to 45 degrees in the embodiment. θ_2 is an angle between the measurement light emitted from the surface 2a and a perpendicular light to the surface 11a of the deposited layer and is determined by the refractive index of the

deposited layer 11.

The thickness of the deposited layer 11 is previously measured in a sample of the specific condition by means of a step measuring device or the like and " $\theta 2$ " can be calculated from the relation of the thickness and the distance between the optical axes. The thickness of the deposited layer 11 can be measured from the distance x between the optical axes on the basis of the calculated angle " $\theta 2$ ". The thickness of the deposited layer 11 can be measured with accuracy of 0.1 micron by calculating the distance between the patterns 17 and 18 with high accuracy by means of the image processing.

The surface 11a of the deposited layer has irregularities growing as the thickness of the deposited layer 11 is increased. That is, difference of the irregularities is remarkable. Since the growing of the irregularities causes production of dust, it is necessary to evaluate the thickness of the deposited layer and the irregularities of the surface in order to forecast the production of dust.

When the irregularities of the surface 11a of the deposited layer have grown, the measurement light is scattered by the irregularities to thereby reduce the rate of the measurement light totally reflected by the surface 11a of the deposited layer. Accordingly, a difference in the light quantity between the patterns 17 and 18 occurs. The difference occurs due to two

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15 When the irregularities of the surface of the deposited layer 11 are large, there is an increased possibility that production of dust is increased even if the thickness of the deposited layer is thin. In the embodiment, the state of the irregularities of the surface can be monitored by the monitoring apparatus 20
20 independently to thereby decide a cleaning time with higher accuracy in the deposited layer evaluation unit 10.

When the cleaning time is decided by the
25 monitoring apparatus 20, cleaning is performed by means
of the dry processing apparatus 30 of Fig. 5. That is,
tetrafluoromethane (preferably methane tetrafluoride +
oxygen gas) is introduced into the plasma processing

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on the inner wall surface of the processing chamber and state of the surface of the deposited layer separately can be realized.

Further, there can be realized the dry
5 processing method and the dry processing apparatus which perform cleaning of the inner wall surface of the processing chamber at a proper time before dust is produced in the processing chamber by monitoring the thickness of the deposited layer formed on the inner
10 wall surface of the processing chamber and the state of the surface of the deposited layer separately by means of the monitoring apparatus.

In the embodiment, the pattern shown in Fig.
3 is formed on the surface 2a of the measurement window
15 2, although the present invention is not limited thereto. Any system which can obtain the reflected light from the surface 2a of the measurement window 2 and the totally reflected light from the surface of the deposited layer 11 may be employed. A system in which
20 a layer is formed in the surface 2a and the layer reflects part of the incident light (measurement light) toward the surface 2a and transmits the remaining part of the incident light can be also employed. In this case, two lines are detected as a main pattern and a
25 space between the lines can be measured to thereby determine the thickness of the deposited layer in the same manner as the example shown in the drawings.

The length of the pattern 15 formed in the

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surface 2a may be any length as far as a satisfactory image can be obtained in the range of visual field of the TV camera 9. Even when the pattern 15 or the like is not formed on the surface 2a, small reflected light
5 can be obtained from the surface 2a after the deposited layer 11 has been formed and accordingly even a method of increasing the detection sensitivity of the reflected light can be used to measure the thickness of the deposited layer.

10 Moreover, in the embodiment, the incident angle of the measurement light on the surface 2a is set to 45 degrees, although the incident angle is not limited to this angle. The incident angle may be set to any angle on condition that the measurement light is
15 totally reflected on condition that the deposited layer 11 is not attached to the surface 2a of the measurement window 2 and the measurement light is not totally reflected at the interface between the deposited layer 11 and the measurement window 2 to pass through the
20 deposited layer 11 after the deposited layer 11 is attached.

Furthermore, when the deposited layer 11 is not deposited in the measurement window 2, the measurement light is incident on the measurement window
25 2 to be totally reflected the measurement light at the surface 2a of the measurement window 2. Therefore, when the deposited layer 11 is deposited on the surface 2a, the measurement light is totally reflected at the

deposited layer surface 11a of the inner wall of
processing chamber 1 regardless of the refractive index
of the deposited layer 11. As a result, the
measurement light passes through without being incident
5 on the processing chamber 1 and it is detected by
reflection totally at the surface 2a.

According to the present invention, there can
be realized the monitoring apparatus which can monitor
the thickness of the deposited layer formed on the
10 inner wall surface of the processing chamber and the
state of the surface of the layer separately. Further,
there can be realized the dry processing method and the
dry processing apparatus which perform cleaning of the
inner wall surface of the processing chamber at a
15 proper time before dust is produced in the processing
chamber by monitoring the thickness of the deposited
layer formed on the inner wall surface of the
processing chamber and the state of the surface of the
deposited layer separately by means of the monitoring
20 apparatus.

Accordingly, in the fabrication of devices
such as semiconductor devices and liquid crystal
devices having combined minute thin film patterns, dust
can be prevented to be increased and production with
25 higher yield can be attained. The reliability of
semiconductor devices, liquid crystal devices and the
like can be improved.

In the present invention, the measurement

light is emitted from the outside of the measurement window where the deposited layer is formed, at the incident angle that the measurement light is totally reflected by the inner surface of the processing

5 chamber where the measurement window is formed and the positional relation of the reflected light from the inner surface of the measurement window and the measurement light which is totally reflected by the surface of the layer deposited on the inner wall

10 surface of the measurement window is measured to thereby calculate the thickness of the deposited layer. At this time, when the irregularities of the surface of the deposited layer are increased, the light totally reflected by the surface of the deposited layer is

15 reduced. Reduction of the reflected light due to the increased thickness of the layer can be calculated from the previously measured thickness of the layer to thereby measure reduction of the quantity of the reflected light due to the irregularities of the

20 surface of the deposited layer. Consequently, the thickness of the deposited layer and the state of the surface of the deposited layer can be measured separately.

Since dust produced due to exfoliation of the

25 deposited layer is dependent on the thickness of the deposited layer and the state of the surface of the deposited layer, the production time of dust can be forecasted with high accuracy by measuring the

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thickness and the state separately and cleaning can be performed at a proper time on the basis of the forecasted result.

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